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09/509,049	03/21/2000	JURGEN BRIESKORN	P00.0134	5412

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EXAMINER

RYMAN, DANIEL J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2665

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/509,049

Applicant(s)

BRIESKORN, JURGEN

Examiner

Daniel J. Ryman

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 March 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 1.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (USPN 6,091,803) in view of Jackson et al (USPN 5,287,352).
3. Regarding claims 1 and 14, Thompson discloses a communication system and method comprising: a computer device (ref. 15); a telecommunication terminal apparatus (ref. 7); a switch (ref. 9); said switch, said computer device, and said telecommunication terminal apparatus all allowing connection to a public telephone network (ref. 11 and col. 2, lines 18-32 and col. 2, lines 44-58); a first bus system that connects said computer device to said telecommunication terminal apparatus (ref. 17 and col. 3, lines 40-48); a system for relaying the ISDN signal onto the USB (col. 3, lines 23-48); an interface that connects said telecommunication terminal apparatus to said switch (ref. 13 and col. 3, lines 23- 27); said telecommunication terminal apparatus having a first operating mode in which reception data received from said switch are rerouted by said telecommunication terminal apparatus to said first bus system (col. 2, lines 24-67), and are forwarded via said first bus system to the computer device (col. 2, lines 24-67); said computer device comprising a processor for processing data received by said telecommunication terminal apparatus (ref. 42 and col. 4, lines 30-33), and for forwarding said data to said telecommunication terminal apparatus via said first bus system (col.

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2, lines 24-30 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55); said data being transmitted by said telecommunication terminal apparatus (col. 2, lines 24-30 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55); said first bus system forwarding said transmission data produced by said telecommunication terminal apparatus to said computer device in said first operating mode (col. 2, lines 24-30 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55); said data received by said computer device being processed with said processor (col. 2, lines 24-30; col. 4, lines 30-33; and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55); said first bus system sending said processed transmission data to said telecommunication terminal apparatus (col. 2, lines 24-30 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55); and said telecommunication terminal apparatus rerouting said processed transmission data received by said telecommunication terminal apparatus to said interface, for forwarding to said switch (col. 2, lines 24-30 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55) where it is obvious that if the computer is logically situated between the telephone and the switch, but physically connected only to the telephone that any communications between the telephone and the switch would be routed from the switch through the telephone to the computer and back to the telephone. Thompson possibly does not expressly disclose a second bus system that is utilized for the connection of individual internal assemblies of said telecommunication terminal apparatus. Jackson discloses, in system using a digital telephone, that it is well known in the art to have an internal bus in order to distribute information arriving at the telephone to the telephone's various components (col. 1, lines 41-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a second bus system that is utilized for the connection of individual internal assemblies of said telecommunication terminal apparatus in order to distribute information arriving at the telephone to the telephone's various components. Thompson in view of Jackson possibly does not

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expressly disclose that the second bus system has a smaller bandwidth than said first bus system. However, it is obvious that the second bus system has a smaller bandwidth than the first bus system. The second bus system is used to distribute ISDN information within the telephone where it is well known that a single ISDN link contains 192 kbps (2B+D channels in addition to synch info). It is also well known that a USB is capable of transmitting up to 12 Mbps. Since the bandwidth needed to transport the ISDN information upon the internal bus is much smaller than the bandwidth available on a USB, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the second bus system have a smaller bandwidth than the first bus system.

4. Regarding claim 2, referring to claim 1, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the computer performs the initial processing on the received signal since the computer is logically situated between the telephone and the switch (col. 2, lines 24-67 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55). While Thompson in view of Jackson possibly does not expressly disclose that the processor in the computer decodes the data received from the switch, such a step is well known in the art in order to provide a suitable signal for the phone. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the computer decode the received data in order to provide a suitable signal for the phone.

5. Regarding claim 6, referring to claim 1, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the switch is a private branch exchange (PABX) (Thompson: col. 4, lines 25-29).

6. Regarding claim 8, referring to claim 6, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the telecommunication terminal apparatus has a second operating mode, in which it is controlled in a

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conventional manner by said private branch exchange, and which allows operation independent of said computer device (Thompson: col. 2, lines 23-43 and col. 3, lines 49-63).

7. Regarding claim 9, referring to claim 1, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the telecommunication terminal apparatus is a telephone (Thompson: col. 2, lines 18-32).

8. Regarding claim 12, referring to claim 1, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the switch corresponds to the ISDN standard (Thompson: col. 3, lines 23-32 and col. 5, line 56-col. 6, line 3).

9. Regarding claim 15, referring to claim 14, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses the steps of sending said reception data by said switch and said transmission data produced by said telecommunication terminal apparatus to said computer device via said telecommunication terminal apparatus (Thompson: col. 2, lines 24-30 and col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 55), wherein said data received by said computer device represents spoken text (Thompson: col. 3, lines 29-31); intermediately storing said data received by said computer device in a transmission data store of said computer device, wherein said computer device further comprises a program that enables simulation of a telephone answering device (Thompson: col. 5, lines 50-55), and wherein said transmission data store enables repeated time-displace forwarding of said spoken text to said switch via said telecommunication terminal apparatus (Thompson: col. 5, lines 50-55); and forwarding said data received by said computer device, by said computer device, in a time-displaced fashion via said telecommunication terminal apparatus (Thompson: col. 5, lines 50-55).

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10. Claims 3, 5, 10, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (USPN 6,091,803) in view of Jackson et al (USPN 5,287,352) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Davis et al (USPN 5,483,530).

11. Regarding claim 3, referring to claim 1, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the first bus system is implemented utilizing a USB bus (Thompson: col. 3, lines 23-38); and all data of second bus are transmitted via said first bus system (Thompson: col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 63). Thompson in view of Jackson possibly does not expressly disclose that the second bus system is implemented utilizing an IOM-2 multiplexer. Davis discloses, in a system for communicating with digital and analog devices over a single digital interface, that IOM-2 is a time division multiplex interface which multiplexes the B channel and D channel and control information into a single serial interface (col. 12, lines 1-9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the second bus be implemented utilizing an IOM-2 multiplexer since an IOM-2 multiplexer multiplexes the B channel and D channel and control information into a single serial interface.

12. Regarding claim 5, referring to claim 3, Thompson in view of Jackson in further view of Davis discloses that the IOM-2 multiplexer comprises: B channels, that the telecommunication terminal apparatus reroutes said data only between said interface and said B channels (Thompson: col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 63 and Davis: col. 12, lines 1-9).

13. Regarding claim 10, referring to claim 3, Thompson in view of Jackson in further view of Davis discloses that the computer device has a program that enables simulation of a telephone answering device (Thompson: col. 5, lines 50-55); said transmission data represent spoken text (Thompson: col. 3, lines 29-31); said computer device further comprises a transmission data

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store (computer disk drive or DSP) which enables repeated time-displaced forwarding of said spoken text to said switch via said telecommunication terminal apparatus (Thompson: col. 5, lines 50-55); said reception data which represent messages from callers that are sent by said switch to said computer device via said telecommunication terminal apparatus, that are intermediately stored in said computer device, and that are forwarded in a time-displaced fashion via said telecommunication terminal apparatus, as reception data (Thompson: col. 5, lines 50-55).

14. Regarding claim 13, referring to claim 3, Thompson in view of Jackson in further view of Davis discloses that items of control information comprise items of information produced during a pressing of particular keys of said telecommunication terminal apparatus (Thompson: col. 4, lines 30-56; esp. col. 4, lines 54-56).

15. Claims 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (USPN 6,091,803) in view of Jackson et al (USPN 5,287,352) in further view of Davis et al (USPN 5,483,530) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Hofer ("The IOM2 Serial Bus Interface for the Interconnection of ISDN ICs", Electronic Engineering, June (1990) Vol. 62, No. 762, pages 69, 70, 72, 74, and 76.).

16. Regarding claim 4, referring to claim 3, Thompson in view of Jackson in further view of Davis suggests that the IOM-2 multiplexer comprises: a CTRL channel (bus 17B and control information) via which said computer device controls said telecommunication terminal apparatus in said first operating mode (Thompson: col. 3, lines 29-45; col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 63 and Davis: col. 12, lines 1-9); a D\* channel (D channel), via which said computer device receives items of control information from said the telecommunication terminal apparatus (Thompson:



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col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 63, esp. col. 5, lines 12-20 and Davis: col. 12, lines 1-9) where a D channel is broadly equivalent to a D\* channel; and B channels via which said computer device and said telecommunication terminal apparatus exchange data (Thompson: col. 4, line 60-col. 5, line 63 and Davis: col. 12, lines 1-9). Thompson in view of Jackson in further view of Davis possibly does not expressly disclose having the IOM-2 multiplexer multiplex IC channels. Hofer discloses that the IOM-2 multiplexer can be used to interconnect ISDN ICs in order to permit the interconnection of ICs within the system where ICs are used to transfer data within a terminal (pg. 70, col. 1, section titled "Terminal Structure"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the IOM-2 multiplexer multiplex IC channels in order to permit data transfers within system.

17. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (USPN 6,091,803) in view of Jackson et al (USPN 5,287,352) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Mueller (USPN 5,453,984).

18. Regarding claim 7, referring to claim 6, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the interface is a U interface (Thompson: col. 6, lines 15-19 and lines 61-64). Thompson in view of Jackson possibly does not expressly disclose that the U interface is an  $U_{p0/E}$  interface. Mueller discloses that U-interfaces are manufacturer specific, which are adapted to the particular type of equipment in use in the communication system (col. 2, lines 62-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a particular type of U-interface according to the equipment used in the communication system.

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19. Claims 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (USPN 6,091,803) in view of Jackson et al (USPN 5,287,352) as applied to claims 1 and 14 above, and further in view of Davis et al (USPN 5,365,577).

20. Regarding claims 11 and 16, referring to claims 1 and 14, Thompson in view of Jackson discloses that the system can be used for a variety of functions that can be implemented in the computer (col. 5, line 63-col. 6, line 3). Thompson in view of Jackson possibly does not expressly disclose that the computer device further comprises a video conferencing mechanism; said computer device obtains said reception data from said switch via said telecommunication terminal apparatus, divides said reception data into image data and speech data, displays said image data on a display screen of said computer device, sends said speech data back to said telecommunication terminal apparatus, and said computer device assembles transmission data from said speech data and said image data; said speech data originating from a microphone of said telecommunication terminal apparatus being transmitted to said computer device via said first bus system, and said transmission data being sent to said switch via said telecommunication terminal apparatus. Davis discloses, in a telecommunication system for voice and data communication, having a video conferencing mechanism where a computer device obtains reception data (Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 43-67; and col. 17, line 55-col. 18, line 28), divides said reception data into image data and speech data (col. 4, lines 43-67 and col. 17, line 55-col. 18, line 28), displays said image data on a display screen of said computer device (col. 4, lines 43-67 and col. 17, line 55-col. 18, line 28), sends said speech data to said telecommunication terminal apparatus (col. 4, lines 43-67 and col. 17, line 55-col. 18, line 28), and said computer device assembles transmission data from said speech data and said image data (col. 4, lines 43-67 and

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col. 17, line 55-col. 18, line 28); said speech data originating from a microphone of said telecommunication terminal apparatus being transmitted to said computer device via said first bus system (col. 4, lines 43-67 and col. 17, line 55-col. 18, line 28). Davis does this to allow video conference capabilities with a minimum amount of hardware (col. 3, line 66-col. 4, line 2). While Davis does not specifically disclose that the telephone receives the data and send the data to the computer which separates the voice signal to be sent back to the telephone or that the telephone sends voice data to the computer where it is bundled with visual data and sent back to the telephone to be sent to the network, such steps are obvious in light of Thompson in view of Jackson. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the computer device obtain reception data from a switch via a telecommunication terminal apparatus, divide said reception data into image data and speech data, display said image data on a display screen of said computer device, send said speech data back to said telecommunication terminal apparatus, and to have the computer device assemble transmission data from said speech data and said image data; said speech data originating from a microphone of said telecommunication terminal apparatus being transmitted to said computer device via said first bus system, and said transmission data being sent to said switch via said telecommunication terminal apparatus in order to implement a video conference system with a minimum amount of hardware.

### *Conclusion*

21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Malik (USPN 6,081,841) see col. 1, lines 50-62 which discloses the bandwidth of an ISDN link. Hsieh et al (USPN 5,995,150) see col. 11, lines 33-34 which discloses the bandwidth

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of a USB. Lecomte et al (USPN 5,065,425) see entire document which teaches having a PC interface between a telephone and an exchange (claim 1).

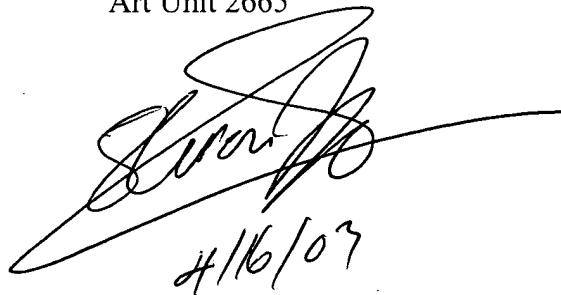
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel J. Ryman whose telephone number is (703)305-6970. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 7:00-5:00 with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (703)308-6602. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)308-6743 for regular communications and (703)308-9051 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

Daniel J. Ryman  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2665

DJR  
Daniel J. Ryman  
April 14, 2003



4/16/03